

PREOBRAZHENSKI<sup>Y</sup>, N. A.

"The method of preventing reankylosis of the stirrup."

report submitted for the Seventh Intl. Congress of Otorhinolaryngology,  
Paris, 23-29 July 1961

Moscow, USSR

LIKACHEV, A.G., zasluzhenny deyatel' nauki, prof.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.,  
kand.med.nauk; RIMAN, I.B.

Anesthesia in operations on the stapes. Vest.otorin. no.3:43-  
50 '62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (dir. - zasluzhenny  
deyatel' nauki prof. A.G. Likhachev) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina  
meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.  
(TYPICAL ORGAN-SURGERY) (OTOSCLEROSIS)  
(LOCAL ANESTHESIA)

PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A., kand.med.nauk

Sound-ruler for measuring the length of the prosthesis in  
stapes surgery. Vest.otorin. no.5:75-76 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, nosa i gorla (dir. - zasluzhennyj  
deyatel nauki prof. A.G. Likhachev) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina  
meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.

(TYMPANAL ORGAN--SURGERY)  
(OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY--EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES)

PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A., kand.med.nauk

Methods to prevent refixation of the stapes. Zmbr.ush., nos. i  
gorl.bol. 22 no.4:34-36 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (dir. - zasluzhennyy  
deyatel' naiki prof. A.G. Likhachev) 1-go Moskovskogo meditsinskogo  
instituta.

(TYMPANAL ORGAN—SURGERY)

KHILOV, Konstantin L'vovich; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, Nikolay Aleksandrovich;  
IVANOV, N.I., red.

[Otosclerosis] Otoskleroz. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Leningrad,  
Meditina, 1965. 237 p.  
(MIRA 18:2)

KHAYEVSKIY, A.A., PUDOVKIN, N.A.

Study of the higher acids of the aliphatic series. Part 15:  
Synthesis of cis-, cis-, cis=9,12,15-octadecatrienoic (linoleic) acid. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.4:618-619 Ap '65.

(MIRA 18 5)

I. Moskovskiy institut tekhnicheskoy tekhnologii im. N.V.  
Lomonosova.

ZVONKOVA, Ye.N.; TSETLIN, V.I.; SARYCHEVA, I.K.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

Lipids. Part 27: Synthesis of  $\alpha$ , and  $\beta$ -chimyldipalmitates.  
Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.4:630-634 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni  
Lomonosova.

ZINKEVICH, E.P.; TREBOGANOV, A.D.; MINTSNER, B.I.; KRAYEVSKIY, A.A.;  
SARYCHEVA, I.K.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

Macrocyclic compounds. Part 2: Synthesis of cyclcoctanone  
and cyclododecanone. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.9:1587-1590 S '65.  
(MIRA 12:12)

I. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni  
M.V. Lomonosova. Submitted July 8, 1964.

PONOMAREV, G.V.; YEVSTIGNEYEVA, R.P.; MIRONOV, A.F.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

Biosynthesis of 6-azauridine in Escherichia coli and the conditions  
of accumulation of orotidines. Vop.med.khim. 11 no.6:47-54 N-D '65.

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni M.V.  
Lomonosova. Submitted April 16, 1964.  
(MIRA 18:12)

MYAGKOVA, G.I.; KRAYEVSKIY, A.A.; PYATNOVA, Yu.B.; SARYCHEVA, T.K.;  
PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

Higher fatty acids. Part 16: "Synthesis of cis-, cis-, cis-, cis-,  
9,12,15,18-tetracosatetraenoic acid. Zhur. org. khim. i no.6:981-  
983 Je '65. (MIA T9-9)

1. Moskovskiy institut tekhnicheskoy tekhnologii imeni  
Lomonosova.

KLYKOV, V.N.; SEREBRENNIKOVA, G.A.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

Lipids. Part 26: Synthesis of several saturated triglycerides of  
milk fat. Zhur.org.khim. 1 no.2:253-256 F '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni  
M.V.Lomonosova.

SKLYAR, Yu.Ye.; YEVSTIGMEYeva, R.P.; SARALINZE, G.D.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY,  
N.A.

Structure of the salts of 3-acetylpyrrole derivatives and  
the mechanism underlying dipyrromethane formation. Dokl.  
AN SSSR 157 no. 2:367-370 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Moskovskiy institut tenkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni  
Lomonosova. Predstavлено akademikom A.N.Nesmeyanovym.

BAYNOVA, M.S.; BAZILEVSKAYA, G.I.; MIROSHNICHENKO, L.D.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

Conformation studies in the cocaine series. Dokl. AN SSSR 157  
no.3:599-602 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:7)

I. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni  
M.V. Lomonosova. Predstavлено akademikom A.N. Nesmeyanovym.

PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.

"Strengthening waterway aprons through slanting elements."

Dissertation for Candidate of Technical Sciences  
Leningrad Polytechnical Inst. im. Kalinin (LPI)

Subject: Hydroengineering building and construction.

Gidrotekhnicheskoye, stroitel'stvo, 12, 1946.

PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A., starshiy nauchn.sotrudnik, kand. tekhn.nauk

Pressure pulsation on the bottom of a flow associated with the conjugation of head and tail water and calculation of the thickness of bed reinforcement in the tail water. Izv. VNIIG 46:129-139 '51.

(MIRA 12:5)

(Hydraulic engineering)

PREOBRAZHENSKIY . . .

124-1957-1-480

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 1, p 60 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Preobrazhenskiy, N.A., Yuditskiy, G.A.

TITLE: Investigation of the Pressure Pulsation Along the Walls of the  
Filling Conduit of a Lock Chamber (Issledovaniya pul'satsii  
davleniya na stenki vodoprovodnoy galerei shlyuza)

PERIODICAL: Izv. Vses. n.-i. in-ta gidrotekhn., 1955, Vol 54, pp 65-77

ABSTRACT: A description is adduced of tests for the study of the hydrodynamic pressure pulsations acting upon the wall and the valves of the filling conduit of a navigation lock chamber. Also described are tests intended for the development of methods for the alleviation of these pulsations. The test results are expressed in the form of graphical relationships between the pulsation pressures and the discharge rate. It is recommended that gratings be installed in the stop-log grooves below the valve gates.

Bibliography: 5 references

P.G. Kiselev

1. Canals--Navigational locks--Hydrodynamic pressure  
--Analysis

Card 1/1

124-1957-1-482

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 1, p 61 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kumin, D.I., Preobrazhenskiy, N.A., Yuditskiy, G.A.

TITLE: Hydrodynamic Load Pulsations on Portions of the Filling Conduit Beyond the Gate Valve (Pul'satsiya gidrodinamicheskoy nagruzki na uchastok napornoj galerei za zatvorom)

PERIODICAL: Izv. Vses. n.-i. in-ta gidrotekhn., 1955, Vol 54, pp 78-85

ABSTRACT: Deviating from the study of the pressure pulsation at a given point (ref. RzhMekh 1957, Nr 1, 480), the present paper refers to an investigation of the pressure pulsation on an isolated wall area. The investigations were performed on a model of the filling conduit of a navigation lock. The construction of the model permitted a certain freedom of vertical and horizontal displacement in order to facilitate the measurement of the pressure acting on the wall area under examination. The tests revealed that the maximum pulsation pressures are proportional to the square of the discharge.

P.G.Kiselev

1. Hydraulic conduits--Pressure--Pulsation--Analysis

Card 1/1

124-58-9 10227

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 9, p 116 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Preobrazhenskiy, N. A.

TITLE: Measuring and Control Equipment for Hydraulic Engineering Structures (Osnashcheniye gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy GES kontrol'no-izmeritel'noy apparaturoy)

PERIODICAL: Tr. 4-go nauchno-tekhn. soveshchaniya po ekspluatatsii hidroelektrost. Moscow-Leningrad, Gosenergoizdat, 1957, pp 112-117

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

1. Structures 2. Hydraulic equipment--Applications

Card 1/1

PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, kand.tekhn.nauk; OLISOV,  
V.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Inductive pickup for measuring pulsations of hydrodynamic pressures  
on structures under natural conditions. Izv.VNIIG 59:143-151 '58.  
(MIRA 13:7)  
(Hydraulic engineering--Research)

VOYNOVICH, P.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, kand.tekhn.nauk;  
KRAVTSOV, V.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, kand.tekhn.  
nauk; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik,  
kand.tekhn.nauk; SHVARTS, A.I., prof., doktor tekhnicheskikh  
nauk [deceased]

Head structures of the Upper Kharuzovskaya Hydroelectric  
Power Station on the Gromotukha River. Izv.VNIIG 61:31-42  
'58. (MIRA 13:6)

(East Kazakhstan Province—Hydraulic power stations)

DOROFEEVA, L.T.; ZHAROVA, T.V.; VOLKOVA, I.V.; TOLKACHEV, G.N.;  
PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

Complex lipids. Synthesis of D-(--)- $\alpha$ -kephalins containing  
residues of stearic and linoleic acids. Zhur. ob. khim. 34  
no.9:2935-2939 S '64. (MIFIA 17:11)

I. Moskovskiy institut tekhnicheskoy tekhnologii imeni  
M.V. Lomonosova.

SHVETS, V.I.; DOROFEEVA, L.T.; VOLKOVA, L.V.; GRUM-GRZHIMAYLO, M.A.;  
SHMIDT, I.S.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

Study of complex lipids. Paths in the synthesis of the starting  
substances of phospholipids. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.10:3303-3308  
(MIRA 17:11)  
O '64.

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni  
M.V. Lomonosova.

YEVSTIGNEYeva, R.P.; MIRZABEKova, N.S.; PREOBRAZHenskiy, N.A.

Synthesis of 2,7,12,17-tetramethyl-1,4,6,9,11,14,16,19-octaketocycloicosane. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.10:3308-3312 O '64.  
(MIRA 17:11)

l. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni  
M.V. Lomonosova.

MIRONOV, A.F.; NAUMOVA, B.S.; YEVSTIGNEYEVA, R.P.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

Synthesis of etioporphyrin. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.10:3312-3314  
0 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni  
M.V. Lomonosova.

YEVSTIGNEYEVA, R.P.; L'VOVA, S.D.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

Synthesis of the ethyl ester of 2,7-di-( $\beta$ -diethylaminocethyl)-  
3,8-dimethyl-4,6,9-triketocapric acid. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.10:  
3315-3317 0 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni  
M.V. Lomonosova.

PYATNOVA, Yu.B.; FEDULOVA, V.V.; SARYCHEVA, I.K.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

New synthesis of 5,8,11,14-eicosatetraenoic (arachidonic) acid.

Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.10:3317-3320 O '64. (MIRA 17:11)

J. Mokovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni  
M.V. Lomonosova.

TARUSOVA, N.B.; VETROV, A.N.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

Synthetic study of flavonoids. Part 5: Synthesis of eriodictyol-  
7-glycoside and its methyl ether. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.10:3300-  
3303 O '64.  
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni  
M.V. Lomonosova.

SHVETS, V.I.; MOROZOVA, S.F.; VOLKOVA, L.V., (jpn. BAZHEVICH, N.),

Complex lipids. Synthesis of  $\alpha$ -( $\alpha'$ -linderyl- $\beta$ -linoleoyl) glycerylphosphorylethanolamine, a cephalin. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.3:554-556 Mr '65. (MIRA 18;4)

I. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

L'VOVA, S.D.; YEVSTIGNEYEVA, R.P.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

Synthesis of esters of  $\alpha$ -methyl- $\beta$ -( $\beta'$ -carbomethoxyethyl) levulinic acid. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.9:1555-1559 S '65.  
(MIRA 18:12)

I. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni M.V. Lomonosova. Submitted July 17, 1964.

L'VOVA, S.D.; YEVSTIGNEYEVA, N.P.; LAVROVA, L.N.; FILIPPOVICH, Ye.I.;  
PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

Claisen condensation of  $\alpha$ -methyllevulinic acid esters. Zhur.  
org. khim. 1 no.9:1560-1563 S '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni  
M.V. Lomonosova. Submitted July 17, 1964.

TREBOGANOV, A.D.; MITSNER, B.I.; ZINKEVICH, E.P.; KRAYEVSKIY, A.A.;  
PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

*Mercyclic compounds. Part I: Synthesis of cyclooctane and*  
*cyclododecane. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no. 9:1583-1585 3 '65.*

(MIRA 18:12)

L. Koskovskiy Institut tankov khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni  
M.V. Lomonosova. Submitted July 2, 1964.

ZINKEVICH, E.P.; SARYCHEVA, I.K.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

Macrocyclic compounds. Part 3: Synthesis of cyclotetra and  
cyclohexadecanones. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.9:1591-1594 S '65.  
(MIRA 18:12)  
1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni  
L.W. Lomonosova. Submitted July 20, 1964.

CHEKAREVA, I.B.; ZHDANOVICH, Ye.S.; REZNIK, A.I.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

Preparation of quinolinic and nicotinic acids. Zhur.prikl.khim.  
38 no.3:707-708 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy vitaminnyy institut.  
Submitted June 20, 1963.

CHEKAREVA, I.B.; ZHDANOVICH, Ye.S.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

Catalytic hydration method for the preparation of nicotinamide  
from nicotinonitrile. Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no. 10:2387-2388  
(MIRA 18:12)  
0 '65.

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy vitaminnyy institut.  
Submitted April 15, 1964.

ZVONKOVA, Ye.N.; SARYCHEVA, I.".; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

Synthesis of neutral plasmalogens. Dokl. AN SSSR 159 no.52  
1079-1082 D '64 (MIRA 18c1)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M.V.  
Lomonosova. Predstavлено akademikom A.M. Nesmeyanovym.

TURSIN, V.M.; CHEBOTAREVA, L.G.; FILONOVA, L.M.; POPOVA, S.M.;  
PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

Lipoic acid. Part 1: Synthesis of racemic lipoic acid and  
its derivatives. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.11:3662-3664 N '64  
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy vitaminnyy institut.

ZVONKOVA, Ye.N.; SEMENOVA, Yu.I.; GUS'KOVA, L.I.; SARYCHEVA, I.K.;  
PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

Lipids. Part 25: Synthesis of substituted aliphatic vinyl  
ethers. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.11:3659-366 N°64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni  
Lomonosova.

CHEBOTAREVA, L.G.; TURSIN, V.M.; LUK'YANOVA, L.V.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

Lipoic acid. Part 2: Synthesis of benzhydryl ammonium salts  
of L,-α-lipoyl-L-phenylalanine, -L-methionine, and -L-valine.  
Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.11:3665-3667 N '64 (MIRA 1881)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy vitaminnyy institut.

L 17822-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T PC-4/Pr-4 RPL RM/JW  
ACCESSION NR: AP4047649 S/0079/64/034/010/3312/3314

AUTHOR: Mironov, A. F.; Naumova, B. S.; Yevstigneyeva, R. P.;  
Preobrazhenskiy, N. A.

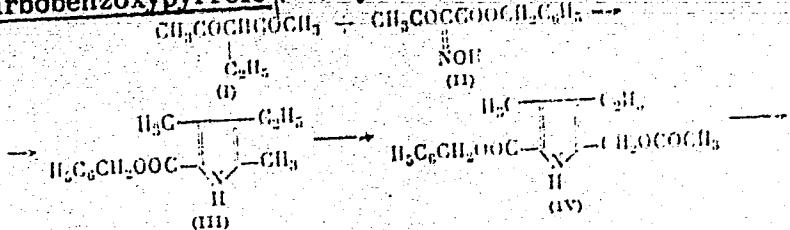
B

TITLE: Synthesis of etioporphyrin

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 34, no. 10, 1964, 3312-3314

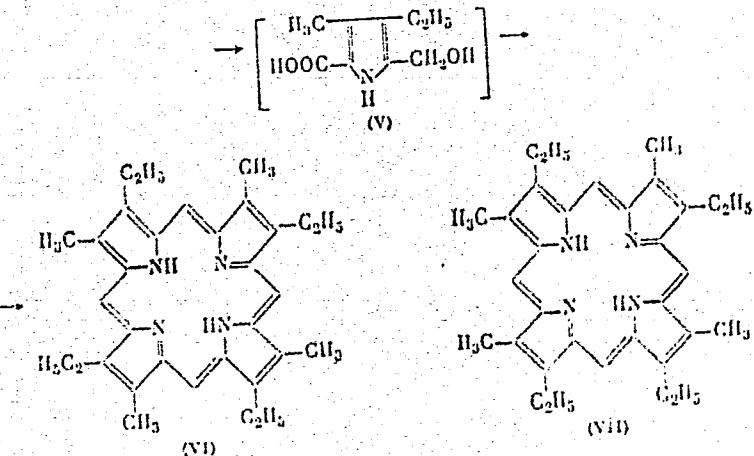
TOPIC TAGS: etioporphyrin, synthesis

ABSTRACT: Etioporphyrin was synthesized from 2-acetoxymethyl-3-ethyl-4-methyl-5-carbobenzoxyprrole(IV) by the following procedure:



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III was oxidized with lead tetraacetate to IV. The latter, in acetone, alcohol or ether solution was hydrogenated with palladium catalyst to V, which was subjected

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to porphyrin condensation without separation. The reaction was effected in a 1:4 acetic acid:ethanol mixture. The product, chromatographed on  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , was found to be etioporphyrin I (compound VI) rather than the type III isomer (compound VII). Orig. art. has: 1 set of equations.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology)

SUBMITTED: 12Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, OC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 004

Card3/3

VIRINA, L.V.; MIRONOV, A.F.; PREDOPAZHINSKII, L.P.

Complex lipins. Synthesis of optically active (+)- $\alpha$ -linoleoyl- $\beta$ -linoleoyl- $\alpha$ -cyclic malin. Khim. so. zin. 35 (1990) No. 10, p. 2201-2204.

I. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii i vysokomolekulyarnoy khimii, Moscow.

KRAYEVSKIY, A.A., DORFMOV, V.V., PREOBRAZHENSKY, N.A.

Higher acids of aliphatic series. Part 19. Synthesis of cis-,  
cis-9,12-a-tetradecadienoic (linoleic) acid. Zhur. org. khim. 1  
no.1:44-46 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Moskovskiy institut ionkey khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni  
M.V.Lomonosova.

SKLYAR, Yu.Ye.; YEVSTIGNEYEVA, R.P.; PROOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

Synthesis of ( $\beta\beta$ -dicyanovinyl) pyrroles and dipyrrylmethanes. Zhur.  
org. khim. 1 no.1:167-171 Ja '65. (MIRA 12:5)

l. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M.V.  
Lomonosova.

MITROFANOVA, T.K.; KRAYEVSKIY, A.A.; BIRGBRENNIKOVA, G.A.; KLYKOV, V.N.;  
ZVONKOVA, Ye.N.; ZAPESOCHNAYA, G.G.; SARYCHEVA, I.K.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY,  
N.A.

Complete synthesis of the glyceride base of vegetable oils and  
animal fats. Dokl. Akad. SSSR 160 no.1:133-136 Ja '65.  
(KIRA 18:2)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M.V.  
Lomonosova. Submitted July 4, 1964.

L 59353-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5019332

UR/0020/64/157/003/0599/0602

6  
B

AUTHOR: Baynova, M. S.; Bazilevskaya., G. I.; Miroshnichenko, L. D.; Preobrazhenskiy, N. A.

TITLE: Conformational investigation in the cocaine series

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 157, no. 3, 1964, 599-602

TOPIC TAGS: isomer, ester, IR spectrum

ABSTRACT: The infrared adsorption spectra of four stereoisomeric methyl esters of ecgonin, differing in the configuration of the substituents in the 2- and 3-positions, were studied to refine their absolute configurations. In two of these stereoisomers, the OH group forms an intramolecular hydrogen bond with the neighboring carbomethoxy group; a cis-configuration is the most favorable for the appearance of an intramolecular hydrogen bridge. In the other two isomers, the hydroxyl group is included in an intermolecular hydrogen bond, which breaks down upon dilution of the solution, analogously to tropine and pseudotropine. Other features of the adsorption spectra of the isomers, in particular, the region of the valence vibrations of the C-OH

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ACCESSION NR: AP5019332

bond of the hydroxyl, are compared with the spectrum of tropine. The infrared spectra of the eagonines corresponding to the isomeric esters were also studied. They were all found to exist in the solid state in a zwitterion form.

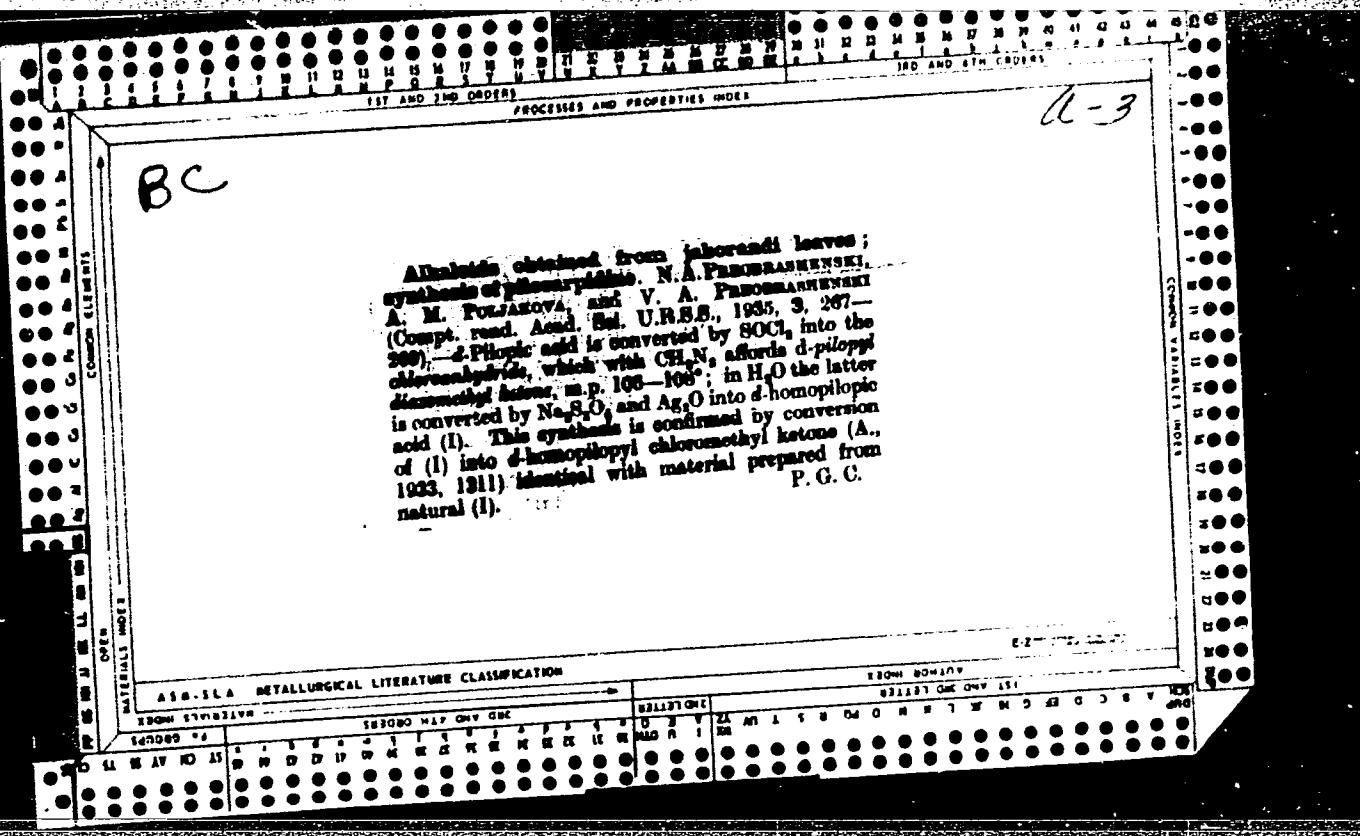
Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 7 formulas.

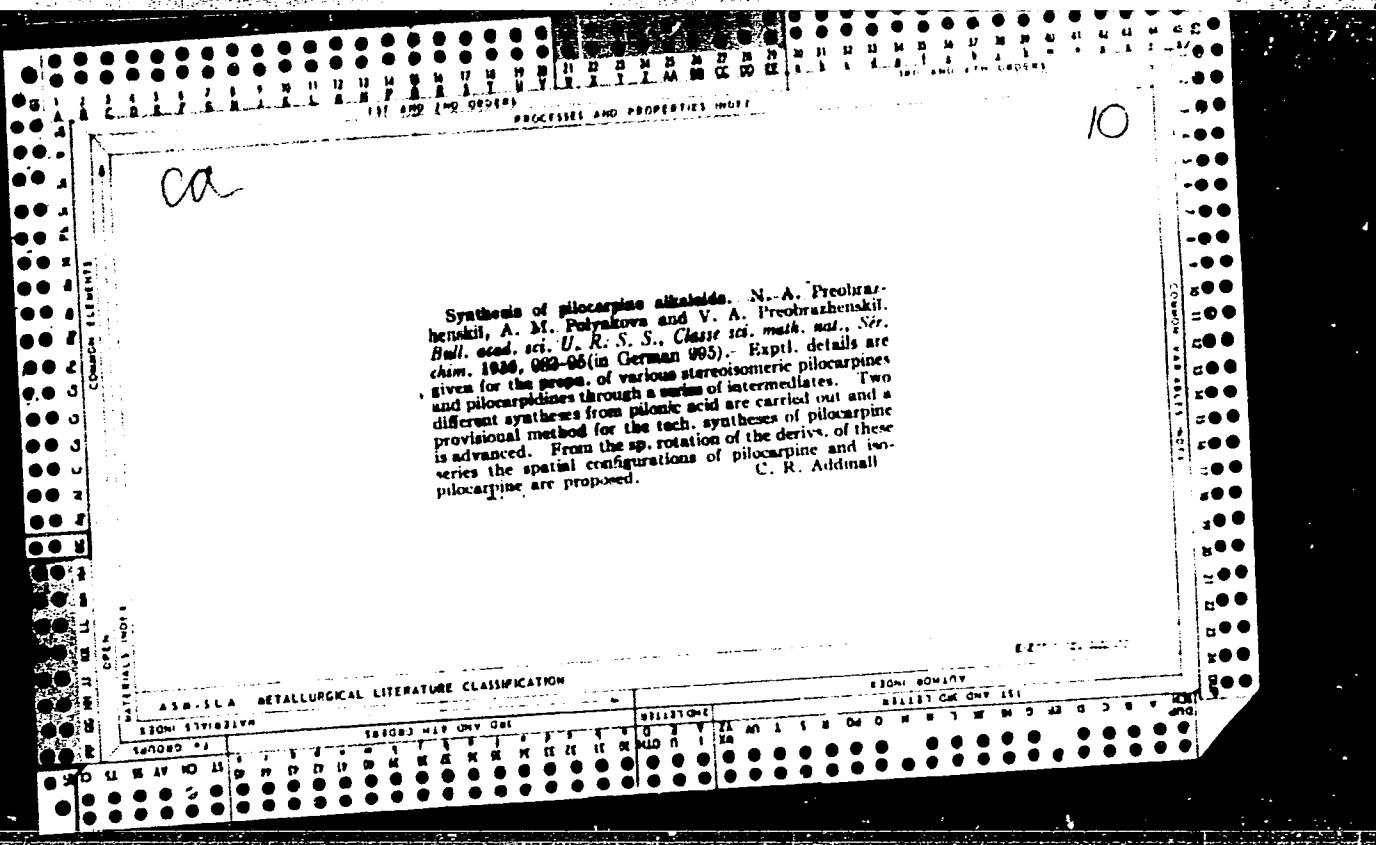
ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology)

SUBMITTED: 25Dec63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, OP

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Card 2/2





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Alkaloids of jaborandi leaves. X. Synthesis and Isomerization of *dl*-pilocarpine. N. A. Pirobrazhenskii, A. M. Polyakova and V. A. Pirobrazhenskii. *Ber.*, **60B**, 1835, 7 (1930); cf. *C. A.*, **30**, 5584. In the synthesis of *dl*-pilocarpine (I), rearrangements into the iso derivs. were often observed; only by maintaining certain mild conditions, carefully avoiding increases in alkyl, beyond a certain limit, and cutting down the reaction time as much as possible can the isomerization be avoided. Diisomethyl *dl*-pilocyl ketone, prep'd. like the d-compd., faintly yellowish, m. 113-13.5° (85% yield). *l*-Isomer, faintly yellowish, m. 105-7° (78% yield). *El* *dl*-homopilocate (84%), from the diazo ketone in abs. alc. with AgOH, b.p. 116-18°,  $d_4^{20}$  1.1080, sp. 1.4508. *d*-Isomer (83.3%), from the *d*-ketone, b.p. 100-8°, b.p. 110-18° (2nd pressure should probably be 0.5 mm.). Abstr. I,  $d_4^{20}$  1.1101, sp. 1.4509,  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$  04.20° in (CHCl)<sub>3</sub>. *l*-Isomer, b.p. 115-17°,  $d_4^{20}$  1.111, sp. 1.4614, b.p. in (CHCl)<sub>3</sub> -94.33° decreasing on the following day to  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$  -04.17°. *dl*-Acid, from the ester with 1:2 HCl (94% yield), m. 100-73°; its chloride with CH<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub> in cold ether gives 88.7% diisomethyl *dl*-homopilocyl ketone, m. 60-2°. *d*-Isomer, faintly yellow, m. 80-1°. Chloromethyl *dl*-homopilocyl ketone, from the diazo ketone with dry HCl in cold ether, m. 64-4.5°. *l*-Isomer, m. 82.5-3.5°.  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$  -102.00° in (CHCl)<sub>3</sub>. *Pthalimidomethyl dl-homopilocyl ketone* (92%) from the Cl ketone with C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>

(CO)<sub>2</sub>NK in abs. alc.), m. 142.5-3°. *Aminomethyl ketone* (CO)<sub>2</sub>NK (07.9%), from the phthalimidocompd. boiled in 1:1 HCl, m. 102.4°. The amino compd. heated on the water bath with KSCN in water gives 72% *dl*-pilocarpidine, m. 128.9°, which is converted by means of Mel into I, whose nitrate, m. 139-40°, is isomerized to *dl*-pilocarpine nitrate, m. 134.5° (mixed m. p. with original nitrate, 105-108°) by heating 12 hrs. with Na in abs. alc. C. A. R.

FRECHENSKIY, N. A.

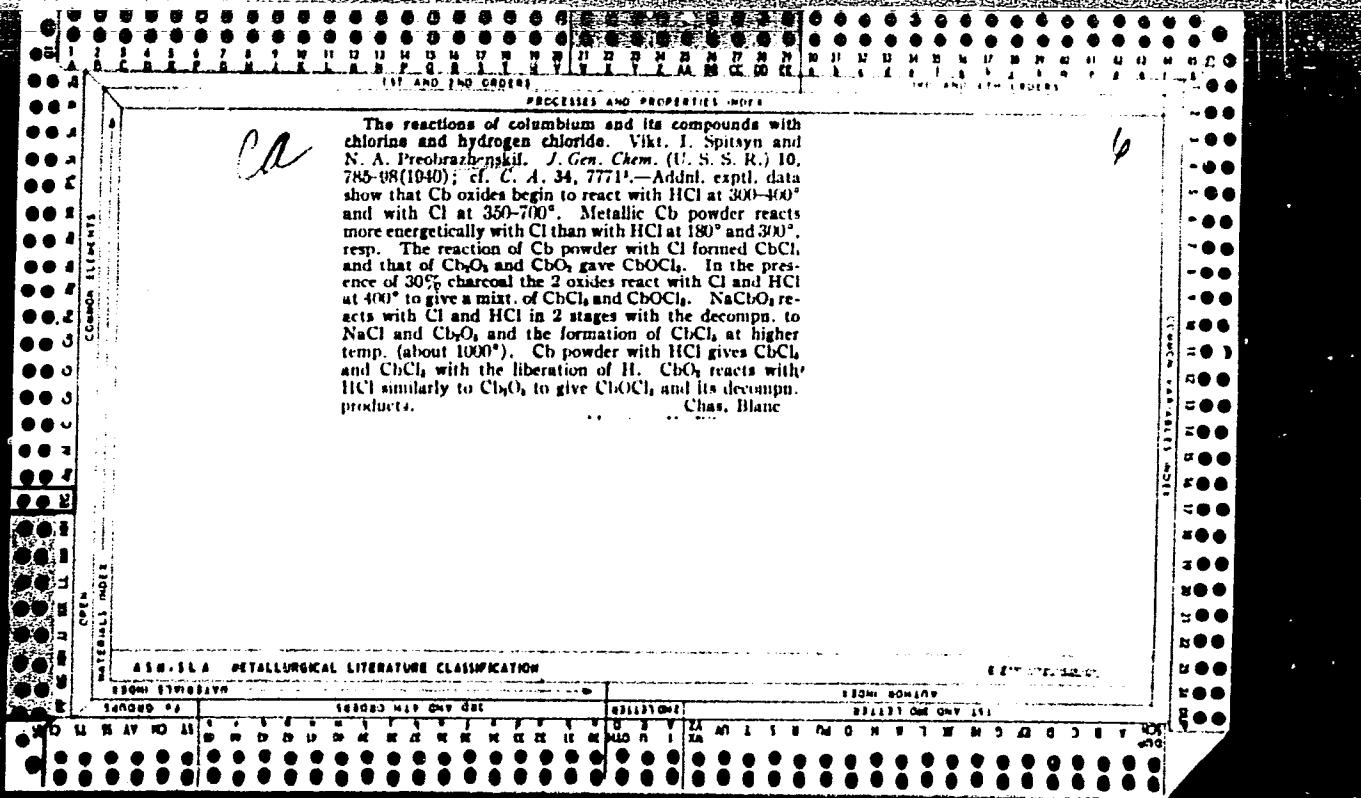
"The Synthesis of the "Alkaloid Philosinine," Zhur.  
Obshch. Khim., 9, No. 15, 1939. Institute of  
Organic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR,  
Laboratory of Alkaloids. Received 7 Jan 1939.

■ Report U-1614, 3 Jan 1952.

*A* *P*

The reaction of columbium pentoxide with hydrogen chloride. V. I. Spivyn and N. A. Preobrazhenskii. *J. Russ. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 10, 655-66 (1940).—Evapn. of  $\text{Cb}_2\text{O}_5$  in the HCl stream begins at  $400^\circ$  and proceeds rapidly at about  $700^\circ$ . The reaction is:  $\text{Cb}_2\text{O}_5 + 6\text{HCl} \rightleftharpoons 2\text{CbOCl}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . The equil. const. is of the order of  $10^{-10}$  at  $500^\circ$ . The equil. is easily shifted by varying the concn. of vapor. The equil. established at high temp. shifts, during cooling, in the direction of  $\text{CbOCl}_3$  hydrolysis and the products of hydrolysis sep. in the following order: at  $600-400^\circ$   $\text{Cb}_2\text{O}_5$ , at  $300^\circ$   $\text{CbOCl}$  and below  $300^\circ$  "white sublimate" (colloidal dispersion) of the av. compn.  $\text{Cb}_2\text{O}_5$  67, HCl 14,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  14,  $\text{CbOCl}_3$  5% and probably some  $\text{CbO}_2\text{Cl}$ . The 1st stage of hydrolysis (above  $300^\circ$ ) consists in the formation of  $\text{CbO}_2\text{Cl}$ , and  $\text{Cb}_2\text{O}_5$  forms as the result of side reaction. Below  $300^\circ$ , the hydrolysis of  $\text{CbOCl}_3$  proceeds directly to  $\text{Cb}_2\text{O}_5$ . The hydrate of  $\text{Cb}_2\text{O}_5$  absorbs about 20% (by wt. of oxide) HCl at room temp. The absorption decreases with an increase of temp. and above  $300^\circ$  no absorption of HCl was observed. This is explained by absorption of HCl with colloidal dispersed  $\text{Cb}_2\text{O}_5$ . Cryst.  $\text{Cb}_2\text{O}_5$  does not absorb HCl.

A. A. Podgoruy



PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N. A. and SPITSYN, V. I.

"Reaction of Niobium pentoxide with Hydrogen Chloride" 10, No. 7, 1940.

Zhur. Obshch. Khim. Lab. of Inorganic Chem. Moscow Pedagogical Inst. imeni K. Libknekht.

PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N. A. and SPITSYN, V. I.

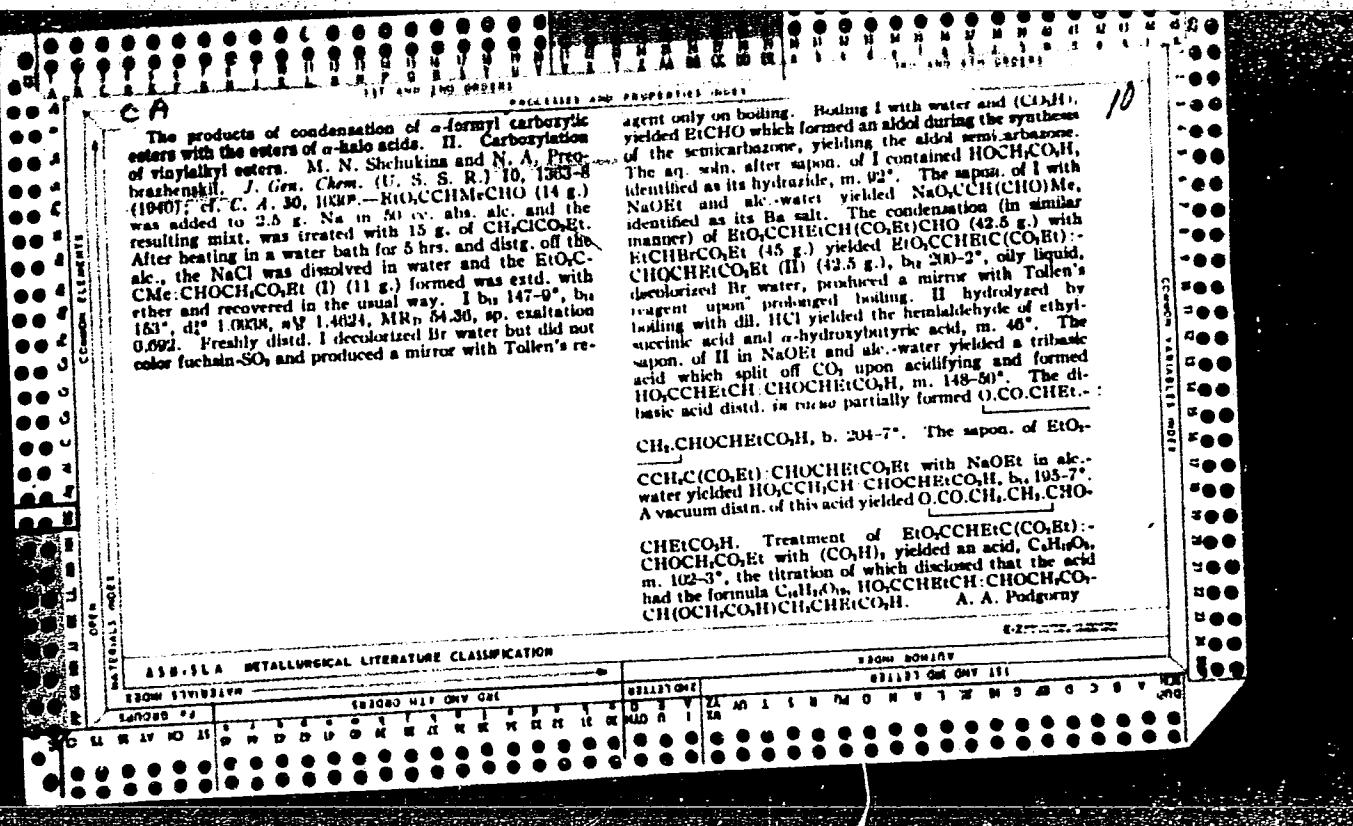
"Chlorination of Niobium and Its Compounds," Zhur. Obshch. Khim. 10, No. 9,  
1940.

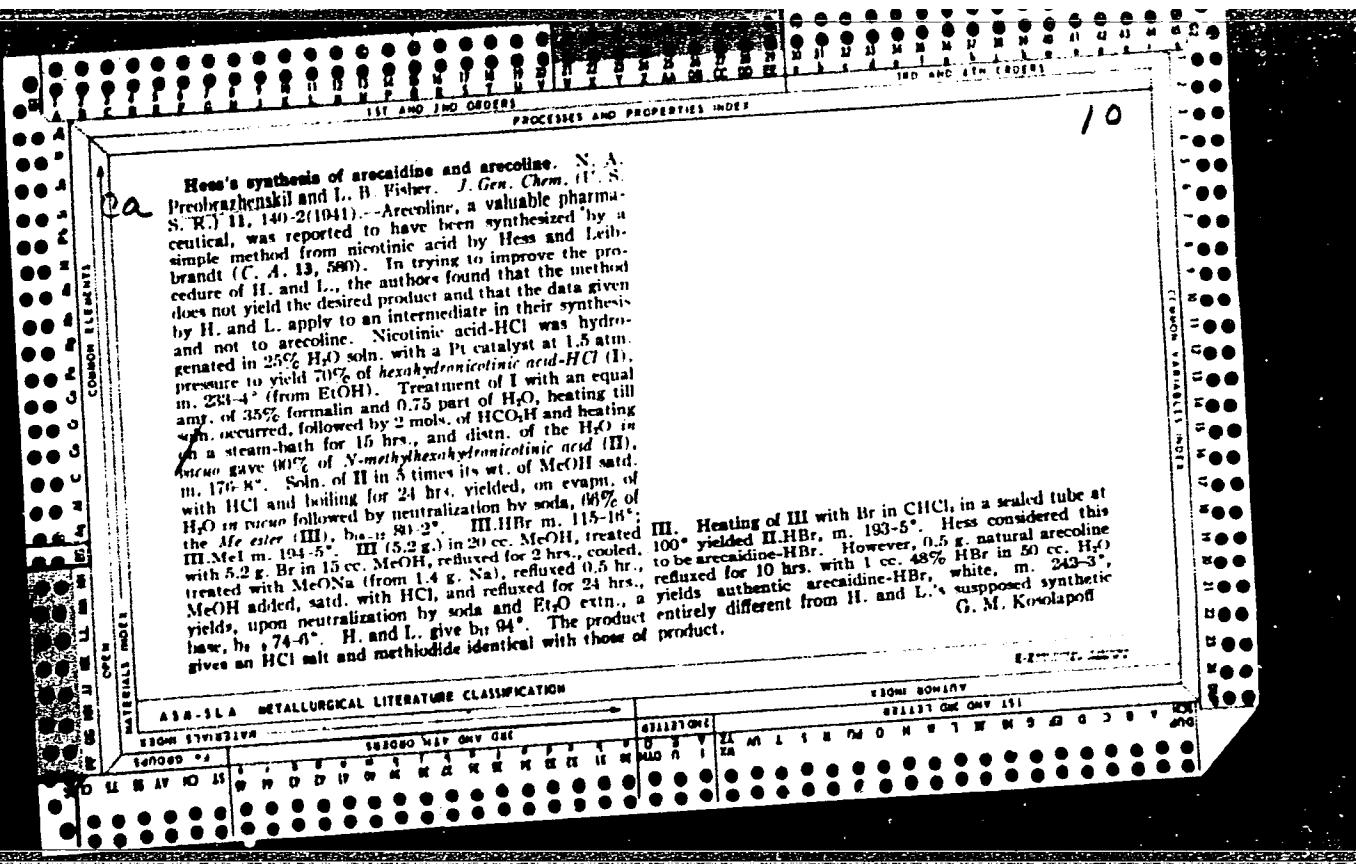
Lab. of Inorganic Chemistry, Moscow State Pedagogical Inst. imeni K. Libknekht.

PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N. A.; YURGIN, D. N.; OKUN', S. S.; SHCHUKINA, M. N.

"Splitting of the Recemic Scopolamine Into Optical Antipodes," Zhur. Obshch. Khim.,  
10, No. 9, 1940.

Lab. of Alkaloids, Inst. of Organic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences USSR and State  
Alkaloid Plant.





PREOBRAZENSKIJ, N. A.

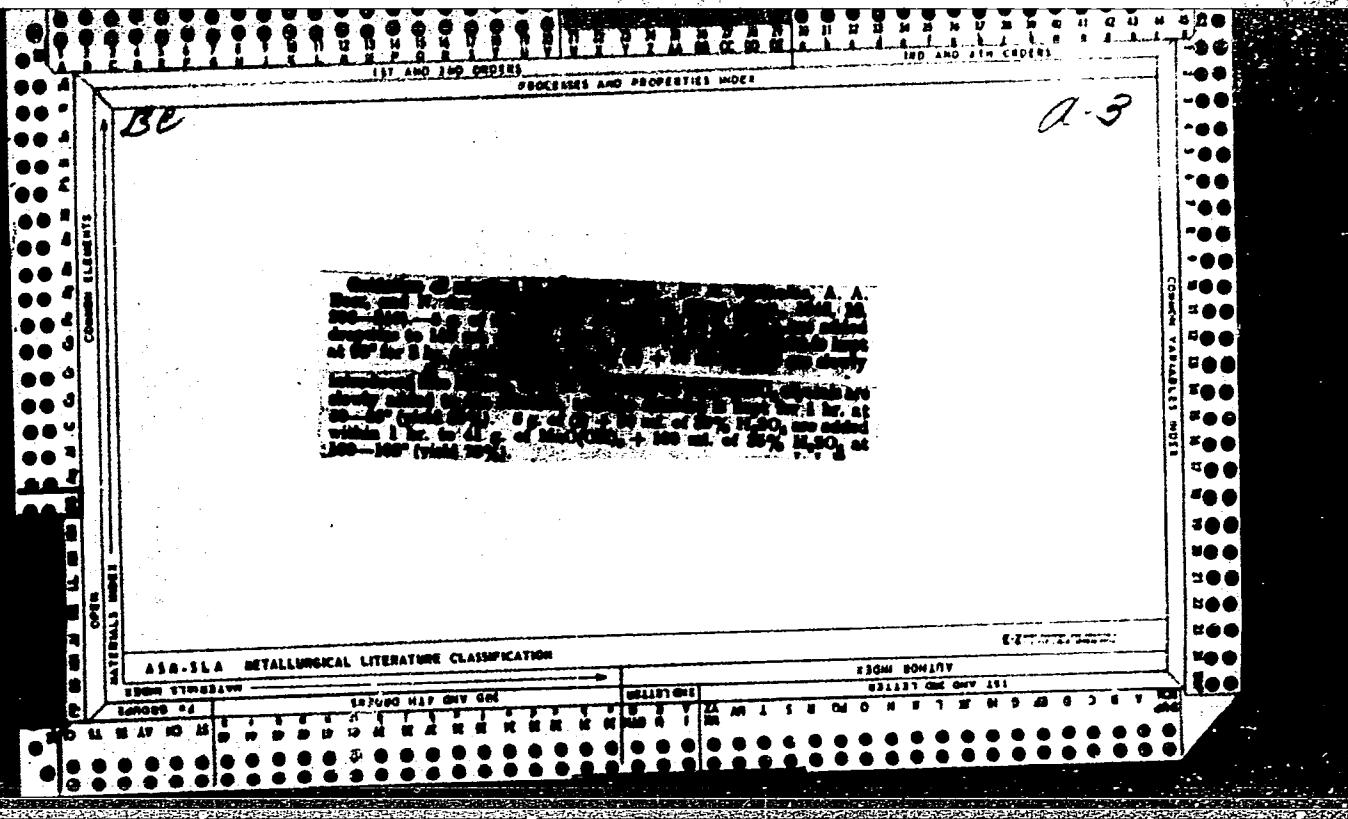
"Recherche dans le domaine de synthese des composes polyeniques - analogues des cartoninoides"  
by Sokina, V. V., Kildiseva, O. V., and Preobrazenskij, N. A. (p 425)

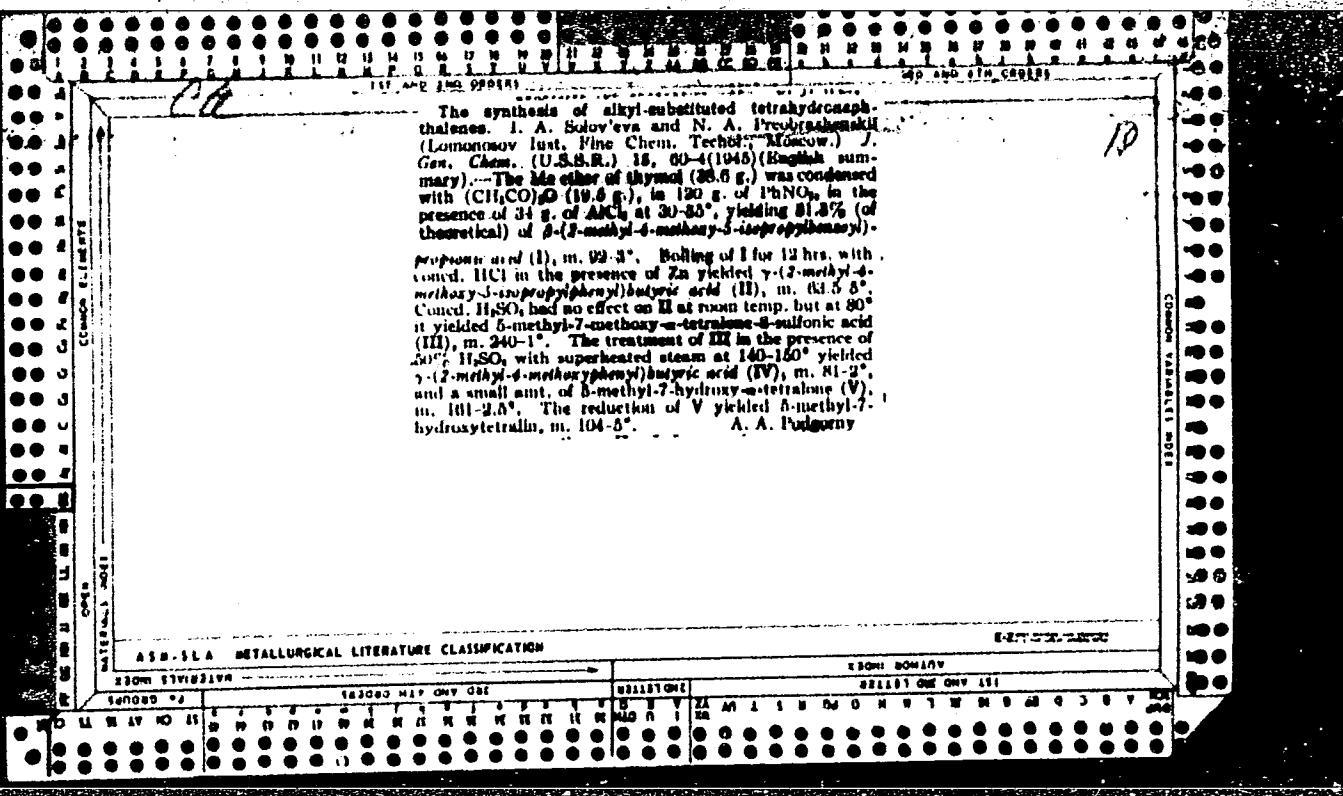
SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Khurnal Obshchey Khimii) 1941, vol 11, no 1.

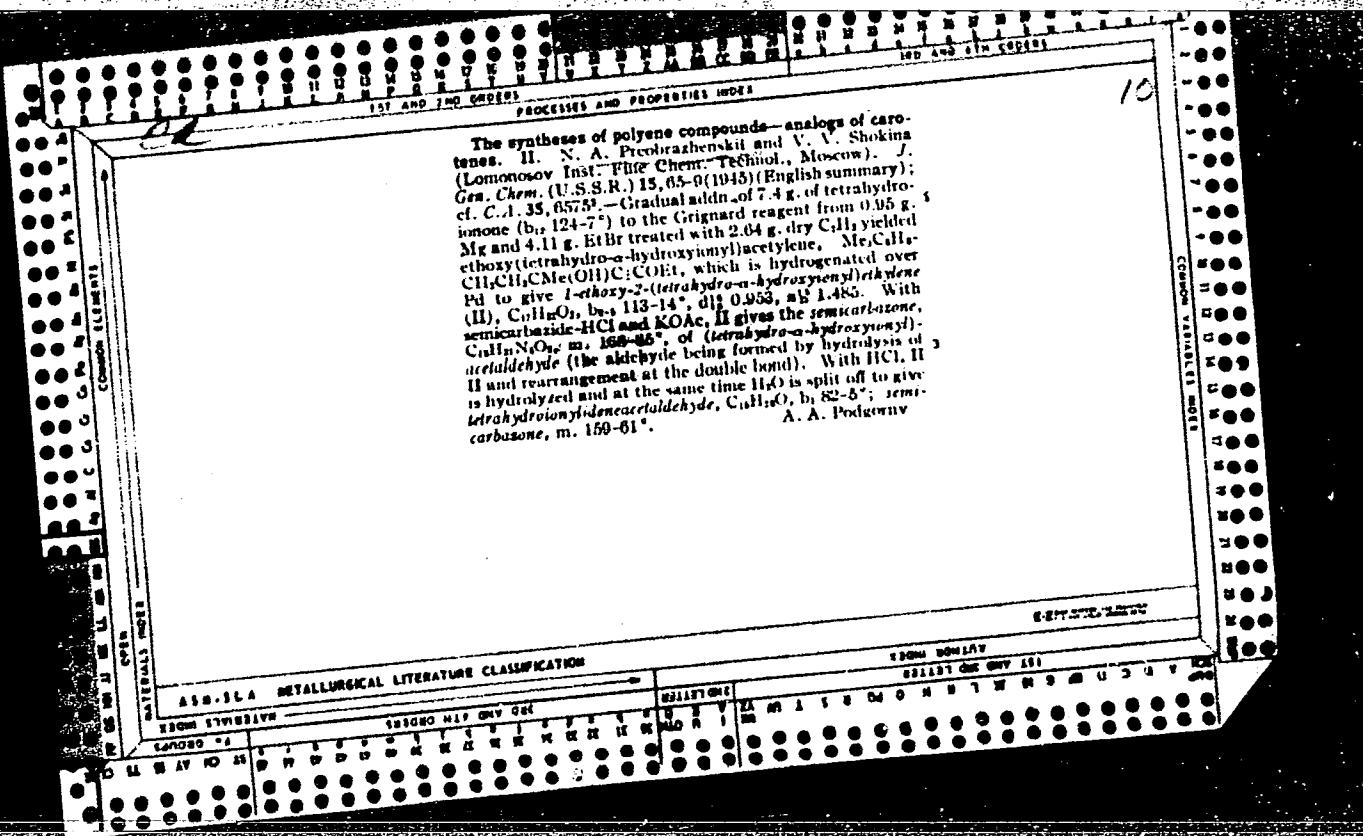
PREOBRAZENSKI<sup>II</sup>, N. A.

"Synthese de l'alcaloide arecoline." by T. F. Dankova, E. A. Sidorov, and N. A.  
Preobrazenskij. (p 934)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii) 1941, vol 11, no 11.







PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N. A.

"Synthesis of Some Pilocarpine Analogs. XVIII. On Pilocarpine Alkaloids,"  
Zhur. Obshch. Khim. 15, No. 3, 1945.

Mbr., Moscow Inst. Fine Chemical Technology im. M. V. Lomonosov

PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N. A.

"Preparations in the Class of Quaternary Ammonium Salts," Zhur. Obshch. Khim.  
15, No. 3, 1945.

Mbr., Moscow Inst. Fine Chemical Technology im. Lomonosov.

**Synthetic studies on meroquinone** R. S. Lashley  
N. A. Prokof'yevskii and A. N. Baryshnikova (Moscow  
Tun. Chem. Tech. Inst., Lomonosov), *J. Gen. Chem.* U.S.S.R., **15**, 217 (1945) (English summary). A no of  
derivs. of meroquinone were prep'd. and an improved  
method for the prepn. of meroquinone from quinone was  
found. Quinone-*HCl* (21 g.) in 135 cc. dry  $\text{CHCl}_3$  was  
treated with 21 g.  $\text{SOCl}_2$  and heated gently for 2-3 hrs.  
until HCl evolution ceased. The spcl. quinone chloride  
 $\text{HCl}$  was filtered off and taken up in water (with ice);  
after filtration the soln. was treated with  $\text{NaOH}$  with  
ice cooling to yield quinone chloride, isolated by extrn. with  
benzene and evapn. of the solvent and addn. of  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ ;  
yield 85.5%, m. 151° (from benzene). This (25 g.) was  
added to 25 g. KOH in 150 cc. dry  $\text{EtOH}$ , was refluxed for  
2 hrs., concd. *in vacuo*, and treated with 50 cc. water;  
the spcl. quinone was taken up in  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ , decolorized, and  
the solvent removed after drying to yield 95% quinone, m.  
81.2° (from  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ ). Heating of 5 g. quinone and 13.5  
cc. 25%  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$  in a sealed tube to 170-80° for 10 hrs.,  
followed by treatment with water, pptn. of the  $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$  ion  
by  $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$ , satn. with  $\text{CO}_2$  to remove  $\text{Ba}$  ions, concn. to  
remove the spcl. *p*-methoxy-*epiphen* and tarry matter,  
washing with small amounts of  $\text{CHCl}_3$  and  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ , and final  
evapn. to dryness gave 44.9% *meroquinone*, m. 221.2°  
(from  $\text{MeOH}-\text{Et}(\text{OAc})$ ); the latter heated with  $\text{EtOH}$  satd.  
with  $\text{HCl}$  gave 68.7% *Et ester*, m. 129.2°, while heating  
with  $\text{Ac}_2\text{O}$  gave 65% *N*-acetylmeroquinone, m. 110° (from

**PROPERTIES INDEX**

10 AND 11 CROSSED

$\text{CHCl}_3$ ). The *Et ester* treated with  $\text{Et}_2\text{Cl}$  in  $\text{CHCl}_3$  in  
presence of  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$  and a little  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  gave the *Et<sub>2</sub> ester* of  
*N*-methylmeroquinone, b.p. 200-205°/45-47°. Meroquinone,  
6.6 g., 7.5 g. 28% formalin, 3.6 g. 95%  $\text{HCOCl}$ , and  
2.5 cc. water were heated at 100° for 15 hrs. to yield  
94.7% *N*-methylmeroquinone, as a yellow oil, which  
yielded the *Et<sub>2</sub> ester* on treatment with  $\text{Et}_2\text{Cl}$  as above,  
b.p. 102-113°/45-47°, n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.645, d<sub>25</sub><sup>20</sup> 0.9629. Treatment of  
the meroquinone *Et<sub>2</sub> ester* with  $\text{MeI}$  for 10-12 hrs. at room  
temp. gave the *methiodide*, m. 130.2° (from  $\text{EtOH}$ ), which,  
on treatment with 10%  $\text{NaOH}$ , gave the *Et ester* of  
*N*-methylmeroquinone, identical with the 1st prep.  
Treatment of 1 g.  $\text{Na}$  in 3 cc. xylene with cooling and stirring  
with 1 g. *N*-benzoylmeroquinone-*Et ester*, 0.6 g.  
 $\text{HCOCl}$ , and 2 cc. xylene for 5-6 hrs. gave a ppt. of the  
*Na salt* of *formyl-N*-benzoylmeroquinone on treatment with  
dry  $\text{EtOH}$ . The aq. soln. of this was acidified with  $\text{Ac}_2\text{O}$   
and 0.31 g. of a yellowish oil of *formyl-N*-benzoyl-*meroquinone Et ester*.

G. M. Kosobutskii

**ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION**

ECON. STUDIES

TECH. STUDIES

INDUS. PROC.

SPECIAL TOPICS

GENERAL

**SIGN. SUMMARY**

01111101011111

PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N. A.

"The Synthesis of the Alkaloid Histamine," Zhur. Obshch. Khim. 15, No. 7-8, 1945.

Mbr., Moscow Inst. Fine Chemical Technology im. Lomonosov

PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N. A.

"Synthetic Studies in the Series of  $\gamma$ -Methyl-nicotinic Acid," Zhur. Obshch. Khim. 15, No. 7-8, 1945.

Mbr., Moscow Inst. Fine Chemical Technology im. M. V. Lomonosov.

PREOBRAJENSKY, N. A.

"On Pilocarpine Alkaloids. XVII. The Synthesis of d-Norpilocarpidine (Novopilocarpidine)." Preobrajensky, N. A. and Preobrajensky, V. A. (p. 672)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1945, Volume 15, no. 7-8.

12

Synthesis of the alkaloid emetine. I. Synthesis of  $\alpha$ -methyl- $\delta$ -valerolactone- $\gamma$ -carboxylic acid. R. S. Lurshits, N. A. Prokhorchenko, and M. S. Bardinskaya (Moscow Inst. Chem. Technol.), *J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 13, 833-40 (1943). When 2 moles  $\text{MeCNa}(\text{CO}_2\text{Et})_2$  are condensed with 1 mole  $\text{Cl}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}(\text{OEt})_2$ , they give 75% *di-Et*  $\alpha$ -methyl- $\gamma$ -carboxyglutarate (I),  $b_p$  142°,  $n_D^{20}$  1.4340,  $d_4^{20}$  1.0735, MR<sub>p</sub> calcd. 67.07, found 67.02. I, boiled 20 hrs. with HCl, gave 92%  $\alpha$ -methylglutaric acid,  $b_p$  185-6°, m. 78°, which on vacuum distn. partly decompd. to the anhydride. Esterification of this distn. mixt. gave 85% *di-Et*  $\alpha$ -methylglutarate (II),  $b_p$  78-80°,  $n_D^{20}$  1.4205,  $d_4^{20}$  1.0015, MR<sub>p</sub> calcd. 51.41, found 51.32. II was treated with Na in abs. xylene and then with  $\text{HCO}_2\text{Na}$ ; the mixt. was decomprl. with ice, the  $\text{HCO}_2\text{Na}$  layer extd. with  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ , and the ext. reduced with Al-fig. During vacuum distn. the product lost EtOH and formed 60% *Eti*  $\alpha$ -methyl- $\delta$ -valerolactone- $\gamma$ -carboxylate,  $b_p$  101-2°,  $n_D^{20}$  1.4508,  $d_4^{20}$  1.1002, MR<sub>p</sub> calcd. 44.00, found 45.64. Hydrolysis with HCl gave the free acid,  $b_p$  185-90°, m. 104-6°. Heating with alkali opened the lactone ring.  
H. M. Leicester

PREOBRAJENSKY, N. A.

"Synthetic studies in the Series of r-Methylnicotinic Acid. II." Beer, A. A. and  
Preobrajensky, N. A. (p. 858)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1945, Volume 15, no. 9-10.

The synthesis of rubber vulcanization accelerators in the field of polysulfide compounds. S. S. Lyshts and N. A. Preobrazhenskii (Moscow Inst. Fine Chem. Tech.), J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.) 15, 925-930 (1945). - Anabsine (4 g.) in 20 cc. benzene was treated slowly with 1 g. NaOH (4 g.) in 20 cc. water at 15-20°, and 1.88 g. CS<sub>2</sub> and 5 cc. benzene. After stirring for 1 hr. there was filtered off 97% yield of Na *tetrahydroquinolinethiocarbamate*, as a very hygroscopic yellow solid. To 15% soln. of this salt in water was added a slight excess of Zn(OAc)<sub>2</sub> soln. to give 81.3% of the corresponding Zn salt as a yellowish amorphous solid, which can be crystallized from EtOH. Two g. of the Zn salt in 10 cc. dry benzene was treated with 2 g. S chloride in 1 cc. benzene to yield 50% of *anabasine thionium tetrachloride*, a yellow solid, insol. in most org. solvents; m. 106.8°. To aq. NaOH (1:1.5) were added mol. units of tetrahydroquinoline and CS<sub>2</sub>; after shaking for 4 hrs. up to 95% yellow solid, m. 76-77° (from water-benzene); this was converted in 80% yield into the Zn salt, m. 201.2° (from benzene). The latter (0.5 g.) under 20 cc. dry F(1)O was treated with 0.24 g. S chloride in 5 cc. EtO and stirred for 1 hr. to yield almost 100% *tetrahydroquinolinethionum tetralsulfide*, m. 71-74°. Tetrahydroquinoline (10.5 g.) in 15 cc. benzene was treated with 0.15 g. NaOH in 0.3 cc. water and 0.3 g. CS<sub>2</sub> in 10 cc. benzene to yield 66% colorless Na *tetrahydroquinolinethiocarbamate*, m. 109-200°. The yield is raised to 97% by the use of excess NaOH and CS<sub>2</sub>. The Zn salt is colorless, amorphous, m. 251.2° (from benzene, CHCl<sub>3</sub>). The Na salt (3 g.) in 30 cc. benzene was treated with 1 g. S chloride in 5 cc. benzene, after which removal of the benzene gave 2.5 g. *tetrahydroquinolinethionum tetrdisulfide*, m. 132.3° (from CS<sub>2</sub>). G. M. Korsakoff

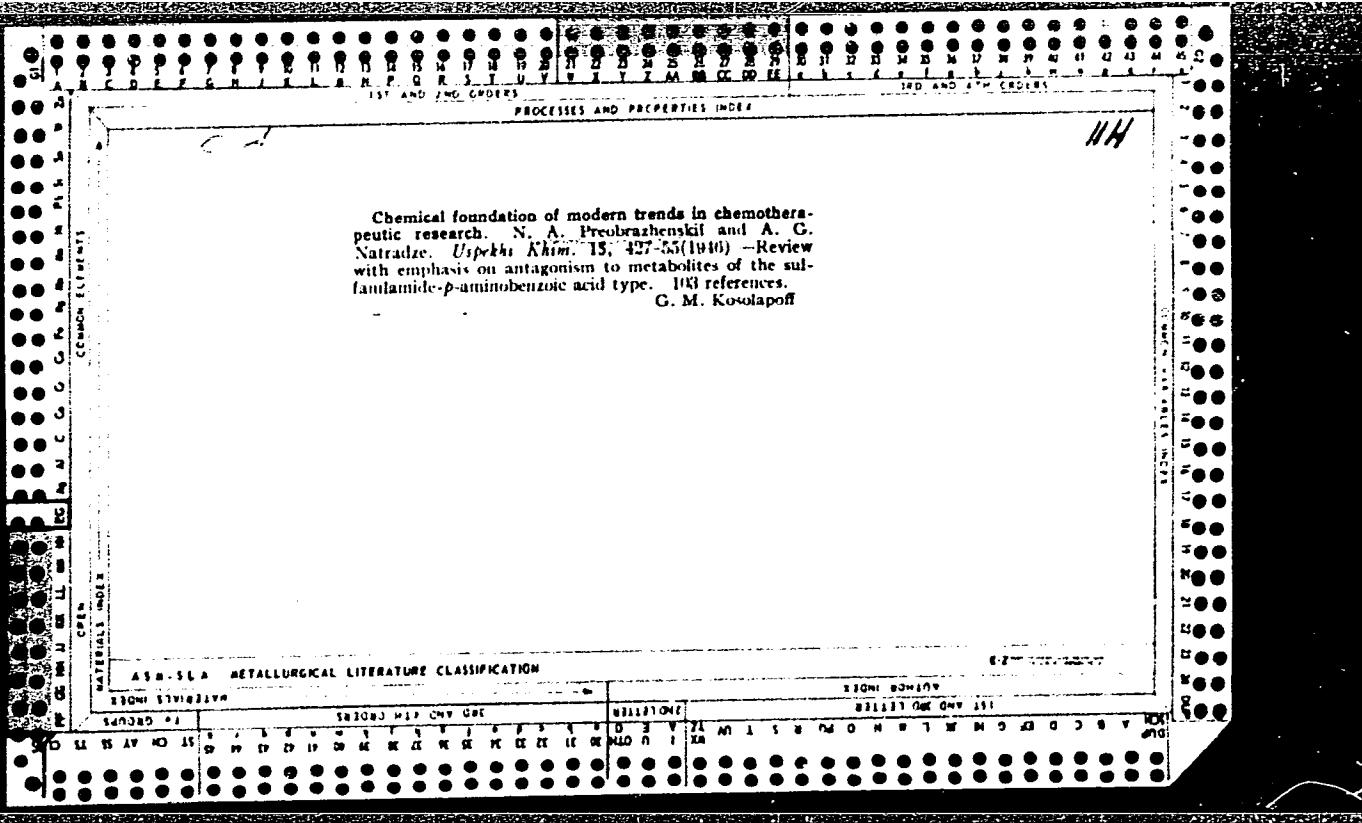
SEARCHED	INDEXED	SERIALIZED	FILED
10			
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS			
PROCESSED AND PROPERTIES INDEX			
<p><i>Cd</i></p> <p><b>Synthesis of tropone. II. Investigation of synthetic paths to the alkaloid scopolamine.</b> N. A. Preobrazhenskii, I. A. Rubtsov, T. P. Dankova, and V. P. Pavlov (Moscow Inst. Fine Chem. Tech.), <i>J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)</i> 15, 952-4 (1945) (English summary); cf. Shchukina, <i>et al.</i> <i>C. A.</i> 35, 2521<sup>1</sup>.—In a flask with a reflux condenser provided with downward condenser, there was prepd., from 55 g. EtBr and 12 g. Mg in abs. Et<sub>2</sub>O, in the usual manner the Iotsich complex (Iotsich, <i>J. Russ. Chem. Soc.</i> 35, 430 (1903)). This is rapidly treated with good stirring with 80 g. HCl(OEt)<sub>2</sub>, which yields a white crumbly powder; 150 cc. dry benzene are then added, the water is drained from the jacket of the reflux condenser, and the Et<sub>2</sub>O is cautiously distd. Water is readmitted into the reflux condenser and the mixt. is heated to 75-85°, at which point a vigorous reaction sets in; after further heating for 0.5 hr., the cooled mass is filtered and neutralized at 0° by satd. NH<sub>4</sub>Cl and extd. with Et<sub>2</sub>O; the washed and dried ext. is distd. to remove a little unreacted HCl(OEt)<sub>2</sub> (at 4.5 mm.) and the residual oil is gently heated <i>in vacuo</i> over fused KOH and distd. to yield 60-2% <i>acetylenedicarboxaldehyde bis(di-Et acetal)</i>, b.p. 102°, m. 21-2° (from EtOH). Hydrogenation in EtOH, using Raney Ni gave <i>male-aldehyde bis-di-Et acetal</i> (80.2%), b.p. 110-1.5°, which was shaken with 0.1 N H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> to give an <i>aq. soln.</i> of <i>male-aldehyde</i> (confirmed by prepns. of <i>pyridazine</i>, b. 203-5° (picrate, m. 168-9°)), which was used as such. Hydrogenation of the acetylene acetal to completion gave the <i>diacetal of succinaldehyde</i> (85.5%), b.p. 123-5°, which, shaken with dil. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> at room temp. for 1 hr., gave free <i>succinaldehyde</i> (77.7%), b.p. 93-5°. An <i>aq. soln.</i> of malealdehyde (from 10 g. diacetal), 12 g. CO(CH<sub>2</sub>COH)<sub>2</sub>, 4.5 g. MeNH<sub>2</sub>Cl, and 24 g. NaOAc in 400 cc. water was kept for 24 hrs. and extd. at 0° with Et<sub>2</sub>O. Removal of the Et<sub>2</sub>O and treatment of the residue with picric acid in ether gave <i>tropone picrate</i>, m. 191-1.5° (from water); treatment of this with HCl and conversion of the HCl salt by K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> gave free <i>tropone</i> as a slowly crystg. oil, m. 40-0.5°; <i>dipiperonylidene deriv.</i>, m. 206-6.5°. Similar condensation using succinaldehyde gave 30% <i>tropinone</i> (m. 42-2.5°); <i>dipiperonylidene deriv.</i>, m. 211-19° (from EtOAc). G. M. Kosolapoff</p>			
SEARCHED	INDEXED	SERIALIZED	FILED
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED			
SEARCHED	INDEXED	SERIALIZED	FILED

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Synthetic studies in the 4-methylnicotinic acid series

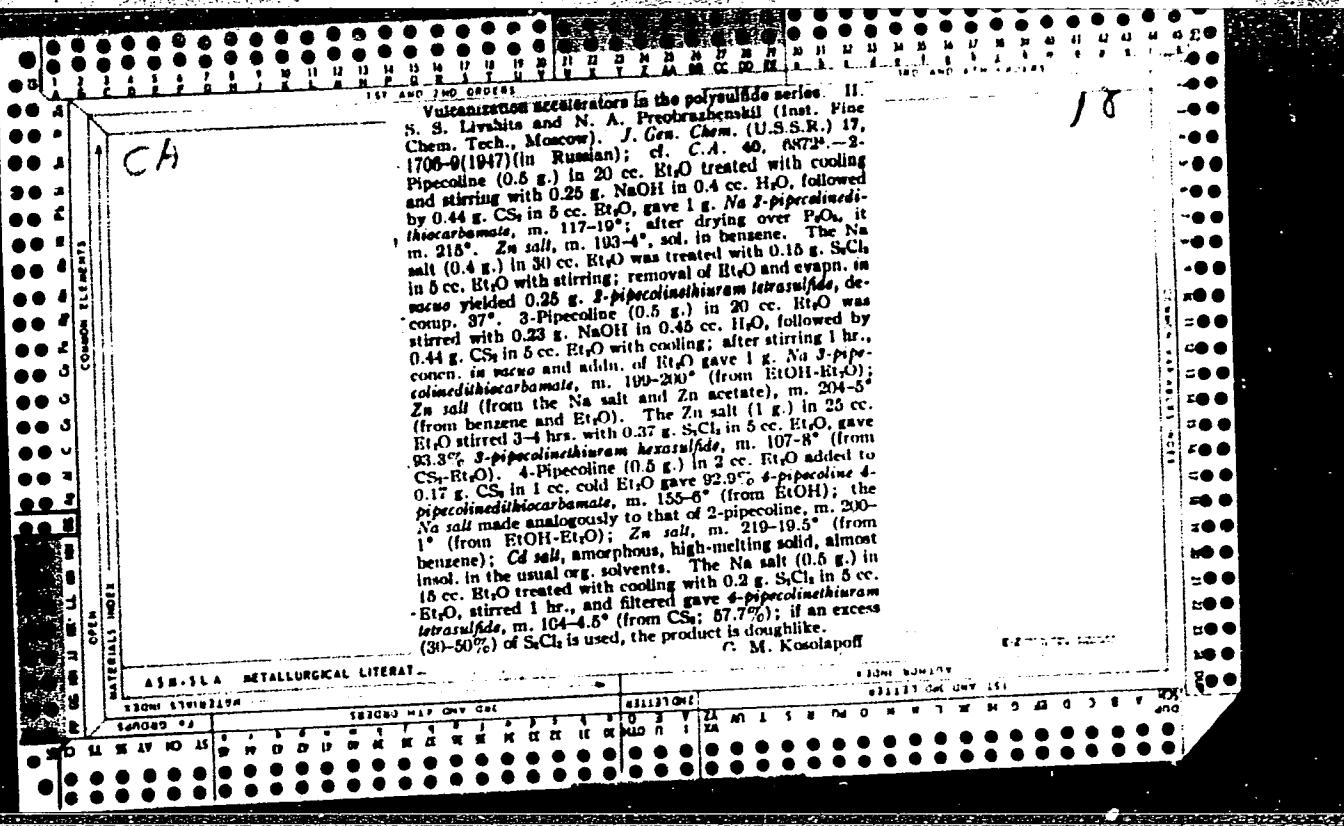
H. A. A. Beer and N. A. Preobrazhenskii (Moscow Inst. Chem. Technol.), *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 16, 555-60 (1945); *J. C. S.* 40, 5724. 4-Methylnicotinic acid (I) and BaH heated in a sealed tube at 100° for 20 hrs give *E*-*4*-methylsuccinate, an oil (*spurate*, m. 107.8-5°; *HCl salt*, m. 187.9°). Hydrogenation over Pt at room temp. for 6 hrs. gives *Pt(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NCO<sub>2</sub>Et*, an oil (*phthalate*, m. 134.4.5°). Similarly, I and furfural give *4-C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>8</sub>OCH<sub>2</sub>CHC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NCO<sub>2</sub>Et*, m. 67.5-8° (*spurate*, m. 170.91°). On hydrogenation, this gives stepwise saturation of 3 double bonds to form *C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NCO<sub>2</sub>Et*, m. 85.7-5°. Further hydrogenation saturates the pyridine ring.

H. M. Lester



PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N. A.

"Synthetic Investigation for a Material to Speed up Rubber Vulcanization,"  
Zhur. Obshch. Khim. 17, No. 9, 1947.



PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N. A.

"Synthetic Research in a Series of Analogues of a Colchicine Alkaloid,"  
Zhur. Obshch. Khim. 18, No. 7, 1948.

PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N. A.

USSR/Chemistry - Isoquinolene  
Chemistry - Synthesis

Aug 48

"Studies of a Series of Isoquinoline Compounds: Synthesis of Quaternary Derivatives of Hydrocotarnine," R. S. Livshits, Yu. M. Agul'nik, N. A. Preobrazhenskiy, Moscow Inst of Fine Chem Tech imeni M. V. Lomonosov, 4 pp

"Zhur Obshch Khimii" Vol XVIII (LXXX), No 8

Describes synthesis of iodoalkyls of 1-alkoxy-hydro-cotarnine: ethoxy- butoxy- (isoamyoxy-decyloxy, 1-alkyl-hydrocotarnine (isobutyl-, isoamyl-) and their toluene-sulfonates. Submitted 17 Jul 46.

PA 19/49T22

PREO.RAZHENSKIY, N. A.

PA 30/4971.

USSR/Chemistry - Synthesis  
Chemistry - Vitamin A

Sep 48

"Research in Synthesizing Vitamin A: III, Synthesis of  $\beta$ -Ionolidenacetic Aldehyde," N. A. Preobrazhenskiy, I. A. Rubtsov, Moscow Inst Fine Chem Tech imeni M. V. Lomonosov, 4 3/4 pp

"Zhur Obshch Khimii" Vol XVIII, No 9

Describes synthesis of  $\beta$ -ionolidenacetic aldehyde by condensing  $\beta$ -ionone with ethoxyacetylene, hydrogenation of oxyacetylene ester into oxyvinyl ester and subsequent hydrolysis of vinyl ester. Proves that ethoxyacetylene joins  $\beta$ -ionone in the 1,2 position by preparing the ethyl ester of  $\beta$ -ionolidenacetic acid.

30/49714

FREOBRAZHENSKIY, N. A.

US R/Chemistry - Synthetic  
Chemistry - Alkaloids

Sep 18

"Synthetic Research in a Series of Analogues of a Colchicine Alkaloid," T. A. Lankova, L. G. Yevdokimova, I. I. Stepanov, N. A. Freobrazhenskiy, Moscow Inst Fine Chem Tech imeni M. V. Lomonosov, 6, pp.

"Zhur Obshch Khimii" Vol XVIII, No 9

Describes synthesis of new derivatives of  $\beta$ -phenylethylamine. Structurally, they have many analogies with the proposed structure of colchicine and other well-known preparations with growth action. Synthesizes  $\beta$ -anisil- $\gamma$ -(4-methoxyphenyl)-propylacetamide and  $\beta$ -(n-oxyphenyl)- $\gamma$ -(4-methoxyphenyl)-propylamine. Also prepares methyl ester of oxyethyleneacophor and methyl and ethyl esters of camphocarboxylic acid. Submitted 10 Nov 46.

PA 30/19 T13

PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N. A.

USSR/Chemistry - Synthesis  
Chemistry - Alkaloids

Sep 48

"Pilocarpine Alkaloids: XXI, New Synthesis of Alkaloid Pilosinine," N. A. Dryanova,  
S. I. Zav'yalov, N. A. Preobrazhenskiy, Moscow Inst Fine Chem Tech imeni M. V.  
Lomonosov, 2 3/4 pp

"Zhur Obshch Khimii" Vol XVIII, No 9

Describes new synthesis of phthimidmethyl-homopilosinylketone, starting with  $\alpha$ ,  
 $\beta$ -butenolide and  $\gamma$  ethoxyacetoacetic ether. Submitted 7 Jun 47.

PA 30/49 T12

PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N. A.

N. A. Preobrazhenskii and I. A. Rubtsov, Investigation in the field of synthesis of vitamine A. III. Synthesis of  $\beta$ -iono-lyden-acetic aldehyde. p. 1719

The synthesis is described of  $\beta$ -iono-lyden-acetic aldehyde by the method of condensation of the  $\beta$ -ionone with ethoxy-acetylene, by hydration of the oxy-acetylene ether in oxy-vinyl ether and following hydrolysis of vinyl ether.

The Moscow Lomonosov Inst. of Exact Chemical Technology.  
May 22, 1947

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (USSR) 28, (80) No. 9 (1948)

PREOHRAZHENSKII, N. A.

T. F. Dankova, L. G. Evdskimova, I. I. Stepanov, and N. A. Preohrazhenskii, Investigations of syntheses in the series of analogs of colchicine alkaloid. p. 1724

The synthesis is described of new derivatives of  $\beta$ -phenyl-ethyl-amine which have in their structure a number of analogies with the proposed structure of colchicine and other known preparations with a growth-action.

The Moscow Lomonosov Inst. of Exact Chemical Technology.  
November 10, 1946

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (USSR) 28, (80) No. 9 (1948)

PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N. A.

N. A. Driamova, S. I. Zavialov and N. A. Preobrazhenskii, On pilocarpine alkaloids. XXI. A new synthesis of pilosinine alkaloids. p. 1733

A new synthesis has been realized, that of phthalimide-methyl-homo-pilosinyl-ketone going out from  $\alpha,\beta$ -butenolide and  $\gamma$ -ethoxy-aceto-acetic ether.

The Moscow Lomonosov Institute of Exact Chemical Technology.  
June 7, 1947

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (USSR) 28, (80) No. 9 (1948)

PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N. A.

"Synthesis of O-4-Xylylidine," Zhur. Obshch. Khim. 22, No. 5, 1949.

PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N. A.

"Synthetic Preparation of Vitamin B<sub>2</sub> (Riboflavin) Zhur. Prik. Khim. 22, No. 5,  
1949.

All-Union Sci-Res. Vitamin Inst.

PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N., A.,

Pa. 4(372)

USSR/Chemistry - Pharmaceuticals  
Medicine - Amoebic Dysentery

Dec 50

"New Synthesis of the Alkaloid Emetine," R. P. Yevstigneyeva, R. S. Livshits, L. I. Zakharkin, M. S. Baynova, N. A. Preobrazhenskiy.

"Dok Ak Nauk SSR" Vol. ~~XXIV~~<sup>75</sup>, no 4, pp 539-542

In addn to being specific remedy against amoebic dysentery, emetine is effective against Trematodes and some bacteria which produce serious diseases in man and animals. Most probable formula for emetine, advanced by authors, corresponds to R. Robinson's formula based on theory of physiological conditions ("Nature," Vol CLXII, No 524, 155, 1948.) Formula has now been confirmed by authors, who carried out complete synthesis of racemic emetine in several different ways. Two reaction schemes illustrate authors' complete synthesis.

Pa. 173T23

10

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Synthesis of dimethylaminoethyl ether of diphenylcarbinol (benadryl) and its analogs. T. F. Dankova, N. A. Probratzenkij, and M. A. Miropol'skaya (M. V. Lomonosov State Univ., Moscow). *Zhur. Obshchey Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 21, 570 (1951). Heating 48 g.  $C_6(CH_3)_5Br$ , 20 g. 10% NaOH, and 15 g. Et<sub>2</sub>NH at 38–40° 0.7 hrs., dilg. to dissolve the NaBr, sepg. the oil, treating it with 3–5 ml. concd. HCl, sepg. the residual oil, treating it with excess concd. HCl, extg. with Et<sub>2</sub>O, and evapn. the aq. soln. gave 48% 3-dimethylaminopropyl chloride-HCl; free base, b. 165.0°. 3-dimethylaminopropyl chloride-HCl; free base, b. 165.0°. Reaction of 15.4 g.  $C_6(CH_3)_5Br$ , 13 g. 33% aq.  $Mg_2NH_2$ , and 4 g. 10% NaOH 2–3 days at 12–14°, extn. with Et<sub>2</sub>O, evapn. of the ext., acidification with HCl, extn. with Et<sub>2</sub>O, and evapn. of the aq. soln. gave 52% 3-dimethylaminopropyl chloride-HCl; free base, b. 134–5°. Heating 4 g.  $Ph_2CHOH$  with Et<sub>2</sub>Na from 0.5 g. Na and 12 ml. abs. EtOH 20–30 min. on a steam bath, adding 2.5 g.  $Mg_2NCH_2CH_2Cl$ , heating 6 hrs., adding H<sub>2</sub>O, acidifying with HCl, extg. with Et<sub>2</sub>O, treating the aq. soln. with  $K_2CO_3$ , and extg. with Et<sub>2</sub>O gave 18%  $Ph_2CHOCH_2CH_2NMe_2$ , b. 172–4°; *HCl* salt, m. 103.4° (from EtOH-Et<sub>2</sub>O). Analogously were prep'd.:  $Ph_2CHOCH_2CH_2CH_2NMe_2$  (20%), b. 180.2°, d<sub>4</sub>20.5, n<sub>D</sub>20.5 1.487 (*HCl* salt, hygroscopic solid), and  $Ph_2CHOC_6(CH_3)_4NMe_2$  (16%), b. 180.2°, d<sub>4</sub>20.107, n<sub>D</sub>20.5 1.503 (*HCl* salt, hygroscopic solid). *Benadryl* base, b. 172.4°, d<sub>4</sub>20.102, n<sub>D</sub>20.5 1.503.  $Mg_2NCH_2CH_2Cl$  (2.5 g.), 2.0 g.  $Ph_2CHOH$ , and Et<sub>2</sub>Na (from 0.5 g. Na and 12 ml. EtOH), gave 15%  $Ph_2CHOCH_2CH_2NMe_2$ , b. 115.17°, d<sub>4</sub>20.0067, n<sub>D</sub>20.0 1.484 (*HCl* salt, m. 82.4° (from Et<sub>2</sub>O-EtOH)). Similarly obtained were:  $Ph_2CHOCH_2CH_2CH_2NMe_2$  (20%), b. 142.4°, d<sub>4</sub>20.0573, n<sub>D</sub>20.5004 (*HCl* salt, hygroscopic solid), and the di-Me analog (20%), b. 125.7°, d<sub>4</sub>20.000, n<sub>D</sub>20.500 (*HCl* salt, hygroscopic solid). G. M. Kosolapoff

PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N. A.

USSR/Chemistry - Alkaloids

Apr 51

"Investigations on the Synthesis of a Number of Analogues of the Alkaloid Colchicine," II, "T. F. Dan-  
kova (deceased), T. N. Bokova, N. A. Preobrazhenskiy;  
and A. Ye. Petrushenko, I. A. Il'stchenko, N. I. Shvet-  
sov, Students, Moscow Inst of Fine Chem Tech

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XXI, No 4, pp 787-800

To ascertain structure of colchicine and possibly  
find compds with simpler structure with colchicine-  
like action, synthesized the following, contg proved  
or assumed structural elements of colchicine:  
derivs of  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ -diphenylethylamine, 4  
 $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ -diphenylpropylamine, 2 derivs of  $\beta$ ,  $\delta$ -(di-  
phenyl)butylamine, 7 derivs of  $\gamma$ -keto- $\alpha$ ,  $\gamma$ -di-

USSR/Chemistry - Alkaloids (Contd) Apr 51

$\alpha$ ,  $\delta$  -diphenylpropylamine, 2 derivs of  $\beta$ ,  $\delta$ -(di-  
phenyl)propylene.

.182T30

182T30

PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N. A.

USSR/Chemistry - Chloromethylation, Vitamin B<sub>2</sub>

Jun 51

"Chloromethylation and Subsequent Reduction of Aromatic Nitro-Compounds," V. M. Berezovskiy, V. A. Kurdyukova, N. A. Preobrazhenskiy, All-Union Sci Res Vitamin Inst

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XXI, No 6, pp 1163-1166

n-Nitrotoluene treated with dichloromethyl ether and chlorosulfonic acid or low concn of fuming H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> is converted into 2-chloromethyl-4-nitrotoluene (II) with high yield of latter. Under more rigid conditions, 2,6-bis-chloromethyl-4-nitrotoluene is formed. Mechanism of the secondary reaction which leads to formation of di-(2-methyl-5-nitrophenyl)-methane is demonstrated. Hydrogenation of chloromethyl derivs obtained, in presence of Pt or Ni catalysts, yielded corr dechlorinated amines. II can be reduced (with Ni catalyst) to 1,2,4-xylidine, which is important starting material in the synthesis of riboflavin. II is highly toxic and irritating when applied to the skin, but introduction of 2d CH<sub>2</sub>Cl group eliminates toxicity almost completely.

186T28

PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N. A.

191T29

USSR/Chemistry - Quinoline Derivatives Jul 51

"Research in the Field of Organic Polysulfide Compounds. III," S. S. Livshits, N. A. Preobrazhenskiy, Moscow Inst Fine Chem Technol imeni M. V. Lomonosov

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XXI, No 7, pp 1303-1308

Worked out syntheses of various salts (including Na, Zn,) and thiuramsulfides of  $\gamma$ -ethyl- and  $\gamma$ -isopropylpiperidyl-dithiocarbamic acids,  $\gamma$ -ethyl- and  $\gamma$ -isopropylpiperidine, trans- and cis-decahydroquinolyl-dithiocarbamic acids, and trans- and cis-decahydroquinolines.

191T29

PREOBRAZHENSKIY M. A.

Isoquinoline compounds. III. Synthesis of 2-methyl-1-(3,4-dimethoxybenzyl)-5,6-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline. R. S. Livshits, I. S. Leinova, G. I. Bazileyskaya, E. I. Genkin, N. A. Preobrazhenskii, Yu. I. Rozanova, and Z. A. Baranova (M. V. Lomonosov State Univ., Moscow). Zhur. Obschhei Khim. (J. Gen. Chem.) 21, 1354-60 (1951); cf. C. A. 42, 2606g; 43, 2212i.--Guaiacol ( $\text{CH}_2:\text{CHCH}_2\text{O}$  and guaiacol), b<sub>13</sub> 111-13°, d<sub>20</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.0592, allyl ether (74% from  $\text{CH}_2:\text{CHCH}_2\text{O}$  and guaiacol), b<sub>13</sub> 111-13°, d<sub>20</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.0592, n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.5362, heated 3 hrs. to 230° gave 65% 2-hydroxy-3-methoxy-1-allylbenzene, b<sub>15</sub> 124-5°, d<sub>20</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.0904, n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.5411, which, heated with KCH 5 hrs. to 170°, gave 52% 1-(2-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl) propene, b. 125-2°, m. 66°. This with  $\text{Me}_2\text{SO}_4$  and aq. NaOH gave the Me ether, b<sub>11</sub> 128°, d<sub>20</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.0372, n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.5535. This (25 g.) in 480 ml.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and 58 g.  $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$  treated with 45 ml. concd.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  at 38-40° gave 70% 2,3-( $\text{MeO})_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{CHO}$ , b<sub>11</sub> 133-5°, m. 52-3°, which with  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_2(\text{CO}_2\text{H})_2$  gave 93.6% 2,3-( $\text{MeO})_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{CH}(\text{CHCO}_2\text{H})_2$ , m. 177°, yielding with NaOH 85% of the propionic acid, m. 68°, which with  $\text{MeCH}_2\text{SO}_4$  gave 90% Me ester, b<sub>9</sub> 154-5°, d<sub>20</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.127, n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.5130. This with satd.  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$  gave 36% amide, m. 99-100°, yielding with Br-KCH 72.5% 2,3-( $\text{MeO})_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$  (I), b<sub>9</sub> 134-5°. Vanillin and  $\text{Me}_2\text{SO}_4$  gave 90% 3,4-( $\text{MeO})_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{CHO}$ , which with 40% formalin in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}-\text{EtOH}$  in the presence of KCl yielded 96% 3,4-( $\text{MeO})_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ , b<sub>10</sub> 159-60°; this and  $\text{SCCl}_2$  gave 90% of the corresponding chloride, m. 51°, which with KCH yielded 68% cyanide, b<sub>9</sub>, 168-700, hydrolyzed to the acid (37%), m. 98-9°. Et ester (85%), b<sub>5</sub> 159-60°. The ester (3.75 g.) and 3 g. I with a few drops of pyridine heated 3 hrs. at 130° gave 62.3% N-(2,3-dimethoxyphenethyl)-a-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl) acetamide, m. 82° (from petr. ether). This heated with  $\text{FeCl}_3$  2 hrs.. at

100° gave 65% 3,4-dimethoxyphenyl 5,6-dimethoxy-3,4-dihydro-1-isooquinolyl ketone, m. 119.5° (from EtOH), which with MeI gave the methiodide, m. 176-7° (from EtOH). The latter (1 g.) with Zn dust (cf. C.A. 42, 2606g) gave 69.6% 2-methyl-1(3,4-dimethoxybenzyl)-5,6-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline, m. 76-7° (from ligidine); HCl salt, m. 139-41°. The compd. is a model substance in the synthetic studies on morphine. IV. Synthesis of 1-[2-(3-pyridyl)ethyl]-6,7-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline. N. S. Livshits, R. P. Evstigneeva, I. G. Bainova, and N. A. Preobrazhenskii. Ibid. 136C-4.--Conventional esterification gave 80% N-nicotinate, b<sub>7</sub> 89-90°, m. 38°, which with N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O gave 98-93% hydrazide, m. 158-9°; this with BzCl at 0° gave 96.5% N-Bz deriv., m. 185-6°, which, heated in (CH<sub>2</sub>CH)<sub>2</sub> with Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> 2 min. to 160° yielded 28-30% nicotinaldehyde, b<sub>12</sub> 35-90°, condensed with CH<sub>2</sub>(CO<sub>2</sub>H)<sub>2</sub> to 3-pyridineacrylic acid, m. 232-3° (from EtOH). This (3 g.), 40 ml. AcOH, 30 ml. HI (dl. 71), and 3 g. red P refluxed 14-15 hrs. gave 90% 3-pyridinepropionic acid-HI, m. 163-4°, yielding with Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> the free acid, m. 157-8° (from EtOH) / Et ester (75.7% with EtOH-HCl), b<sub>7</sub> 129-30°, n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.4983, d<sub>20</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.071; HCl salt, m. 95-6°; picrate, m. 31-2°. The Et ester (3 g.) and 3 g. 3,4-(MeO)<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> heated with a few drops of pyridine 3 hrs. at 120° gave 80.7% N-(3,4-dimethoxyphenethyl)-3-pyridinepropionamide, m. 103°, which heated with PCCl<sub>3</sub> 2.5 hrs. at 100° yielded 85% 1-[2-(3-pyridyl)ethyl]-6,7-dimethoxy-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline, m. 83-9° (from petr. ether); HCl salt, m.

198-200° (from EtOH). The free base (1 g.), 30 ml. H<sub>2</sub>O, 4 g. Zn dust, and 0.1 g. CuSO<sub>4</sub> treated with 3 n.l. concd. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and gently heated 1 hr., then heated more<sup>4</sup> strongly 2 hrs., gave 70% 1-~~H~~-2-(3-pyridyl)ethyl-- 6,7-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline, an oil; HCl salt, m. 241-3° (from EtOH).

G. M. Kosolapoff

PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N. A.

USSR/Chemistry - Pharmaceuticals

Jul 51

"Investigation Into a Series of Isoquinoline Compounds. IV. Synthesis of 1-/B-(B'-Byridyl)-Ethyl-6,7-Dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-Tetrahydroisoquinoline," R. S. Livshits, R. P. Yevstigneyeva, M. S. Baynova, N. A. Preobrazhenskiy, Moscow Inst Fine Chem Technol imeni M. V. Lomonosov

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XXI, No 7, 1360-1364

Synthesized over intermediate compds (many not earlier described in literature) isoquinoline derivs listed above, opening way to synthesis of analogues of emetine close to it in structure. Footnote states that subsequent to submission of article to editors (30 Mar 49) above authors and L. I. Zakharkin completed synthesis of emetine, established its constitution as 4", 5"-dimethoxy-6ethyl-7-(1"-methyl-6", 7"-dimethoxy-1", 2", 3", 4"-tetrahydroisoquinolyl)-3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10-octahydro-1,2:1',2'-benzoquinolidine (structural formula is shown), which differs from constitution proposed by Brindley and Pyman.

191T32

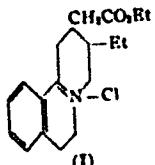
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syntheses in the pseudoheterotriazine series. A. D. Kuznetsov and O. P. Men'shikov (S. Ordzhonikidze All-Union Chem.-Pharm. Inst., Moscow), *Zhur. Obshchey Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 21, 2245-8 (1951); cf. *C.A.*, 41, 20026. — Heating 16 g. PhCH<sub>2</sub>NHMe with 4 g. chloro-pseudoheterotriazine (I) in kerosene 3 hrs. in a N atm. to 180° gave 3.9 g. *N*-methyl-*N*-butyl/pseudoheterotriazolamine, b.p. 179-81°, d<sub>4</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.0083, n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.5306, [α]<sub>D</sub> -18.05°. Similarly was prep'd. *N*-(2-hydroxyethyl)pseudoheterotriazolamine, b.p. 163-5°, d<sub>4</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.038, n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.5027, [α]<sub>D</sub> -13.7°, as was *N*-ethyl/pseudoheterotriazolamine, b.p. 168-70°, d<sub>4</sub><sup>20</sup> 0.9013, n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.4700, [α]<sub>D</sub> -10.65°. The latter (2.5 g.) and 4 ml. 30% formalina heated with 2 g. HCO<sub>2</sub>H 1 hr. at 100° gave 1.5 g. *N*-methyl-*N*-acetyl/pseudoheterotriazolamine, b.p. 150-1°, d<sub>4</sub><sup>20</sup> 0.9887, n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.4722, [α]<sub>D</sub> -11.92°. I and Et<sub>2</sub>NH in kerosene gave *N,N*-diethyl/pseudoheterotriazolamine, b.p. 87-9°, d<sub>4</sub><sup>20</sup> 0.9147, n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.4764, [α]<sub>D</sub> -8.5°. Piperidine gave 1-(pseudoheterotriazolyl)piperidine, b.p. 124°, d<sub>4</sub><sup>20</sup> 0.9620, n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.4980, [α]<sub>D</sub> -4.82°. PhN<sub>3</sub> similarly gave *N*-phenyl/pseudoheterotriazolamine, m.p. 76-7°, best isolated as the di-HCl salt, m. 213-14° (from EtOH contg. dry HCl). I and PhOH with KOH after 6 hrs. at 170° in a N atm. gave pseudoheterotriazolyl-Pb ether, b.p. 153-3°, d<sub>4</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.0521, n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.5400; picrate, m. 164-5° (from EtOH). For successful reaction of the amine with I, it is necessary to use a large excess of amine to prevent polymerization of I.

G. M. Kosolapoff

Synthetic studies in the series of alkaloids of ipomoeamines and the quinino tree, N. A. Preobrazhenskii, R. P. Evstigneeva, T. S. Levchenko, and K. M. Fedynishkina, *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.* 84, 421-8 (1951). — Further development of the alkaloid synthesis from glutaronates (cf. *C.A.*, 45, 7577c) extended the method to the formation of emetine-like, piperidine derivs., such as merquisine, homomerquisine, and their dihydro derivs. Condensation of di-Et glutaronate with EtI and NCCH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>Et in the presence of EtONa gave di-Et β-(1-cyano-1-carbethoxypropyl)glutarate, b.p. 160-2°, which, after sapon. and decarboxylation, gave di-Et β-(1-cyano-propyl)glutarate, b.p. 135-7°. This on reduc-

tive condensation with homoveratrylamine over a Ni catalyst gave Et 1-homoveratryl-5-ethyl-2-oxo-4-β-piperidinoacetate, b.p. 213-14°, which, cyclized with the aid of POCl<sub>3</sub> in hot MePh, gave 6'-dimethyl-6-ethylcarbonyl-7-(carbethoxyethyl-*trans*-(1,3;1',3')bromoquinolinium chloride (I), which after trans-



formation to the imide, m.p. 257-8°, was hydrogenated over Pt oxide in EtOH to Et 4',5'-dimethyl-6-ethyl-3,4,5,6,7,8-hexamethyl-1,1'-bromoquinolinium-7-acetate; HCl salt, m.p. 195-6°. Condensation of this with homoveratrylamine in the closure, and hydrogenation gave mixed stereoisomers of ring closure. The solid isomer after conversion through salts with various org. acids (unstated) gave the di-base, whose d-tartaric acid salt, m.p. 180-81.5°, was identical with the d-tartaric acid salt of natural emetine, and the identity of the 2 bases themselves was also proven. Catalytic reduction of the substituted glutarate (above) without homoveratrylamine gave Et 5-ethyl-3-oxo-4-β-piperidinoacetate, b.p. 130-8°, which after sapon. and reduction with Na-EtOH yielded cyclohexenone. Alkylation of the condensation product of di-Et glutaronate with NCCH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>Et with the appropriate org. halide gave tri-Et β-(1-cyano-1-carbethoxy-3-dimethyl-amino-propyl)glutarate, b.p. 155-62°, n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.4608, d<sub>4</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.0850, which yields Et 6-(d-methylaminomethyl)-bromo-4-β-piperidino-acete, either through di-Et β-(1-cyano-3-dimethylamino-propyl)glutarate, b.p. 129-8°, or through 4-tert-butyl-3-methyl-5-(d-methylaminomethyl)-5-β-piperidone, b.p. 102-4°, carbethoxy-5-(d-methylaminomethyl)-5-β-piperidone, b.p. 102-4°. Reduction and cleavage of Me<sub>2</sub>NH yields merquisine. For the synthesis of homomerquisine, the glutarate is replaced

by the di-Et dihydromuccinic, bp 130-4°, obtained by treating Et crotonate with *N*-bromosuccinimide to yield  $\text{BrCH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Et})_2$ , which is condensed with  $\text{Cr}_2(\text{CO}_2)_6$ , and the product after sapon. and decarbonylation yields dihydromuccinic acid, which is oxidized. The synthesis indicates a path toward purine synthesis. G. M. Kosolapoff

PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N. A.

USSR/Chemistry - Alkaloids

21 Nov 51

"Synthetic Research in the Series of Alkaloids of Ipecaea and Cinchona," N. A. Preobrazhenskiy, R. P. Yevetkayev, T. S. Levchenko, K. M. Fedynskina "Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXXI, No 3, pp 421-423

The steps in the synthesis of substances leading to alkaloids of the emetine group had been described. Glutaconic acid ester and alkyl-substated cyanocacetic esters were the starting materials. Also presents a parallel scheme for a synthesis starting with the diethyl ester of alpha, beta-dihydrocinnamic acid. This opens the way to the synthesis of quinine over homoquinine. In

21478

general the procedures described permit syntheses of compds contg merquiene and homomeriquiene groupings (also of corresponding dihydro compds), thus leading to ipecaenamine and cinchona alkaloids.

21478

PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N. A.

USSR/Chemistry - Alkaloids

Dec 51

"A New Method of Synthesizing Alkaloids of the Pilocarpine Group," N. A. Preobrazhenskiy, M. E. Maurit, G. V. Smirnov

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXXI, No 4, pp 613-616

A compd already having elements corresponding to the 3, 4, and 5 positions of the imidazole group has an alkyl group substituted in the 5 position. This compd is then reacted with an alkylthiocyanate to give the 1, 5-disubstituted imidazole compd. This is a new reaction leading to pilocarpine alkaloids. It is protected by a 1949 USSR author's certificate.

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